Section I (Amendments to the Claims)

Please amend claims 1, 7, 9, 10 and 17 as set out in the following listing of the claims of the application.
Please cancel claim 2, without prejudice.
Please add new claim 23.

1. (Currently amended) A method for producing a functional cellulosic form spun according to a dry-wet extrusion method that releases active agents in an amount that reaches equilibrium in an aqueous solution, the method comprising: incorporating within a cellulosic solution a ~~weakly linked cation active ion exchanger~~ polyacrylate weakly crosslinked by a multifunctional crosslinker loaded with bactericide metal ions and/or with ionic, pharmaceutic agents in such a manner, that ~~a depot of~~ said ions or agents ~~is created~~ are deposited within the ~~fiber~~ cellulosic form and that said ~~depot releases the~~ ions or agents are released in an amount of the equilibration concentration upon application of ~~these fibers or foils~~ the cellulosic form in aqueous solutions.

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the metal ions comprise silver ions.

4. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, further comprising additional bactericidally active metal ions, comprising copper ions, mercury ions, zirconium ions or zinc ions.

5. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the ionic pharmaceutic agents are anion-active agents comprising benzoic acid or sorbic acid.

6. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the concentration of the active agents is in the range of 0.005 g to 100 g per kg of the cellulosic form.

7. (Currently amended) The method according to claim [[1]]23, wherein the functional cellulosic form is a ~~fibre~~fiber, which has been loaded with active agents, blended with textile fibers and processed into fabric.

8. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 7, wherein the textile fibers are selected from the group consisting of cotton fibers, wool fibers, polyester-fibers, polyamide-fibers, polyacryl-fibers, polypropylene-fibers and cellulosic synthetic fibers.

9. (Currently amended) The method according to claim [[2]]1, wherein the functional cellulosic form further comprises cation-active and/or anion-active ion-exchangers.

10. (Currently amended) A functional cellulosic form spun according to a dry-wet extrusion method, ~~characterised~~characterized in that said form contains ~~weakly linked cation active ion exchangers~~ a polyacrylate weakly crosslinked by a multifunctional crosslinker, wherein the ~~ion exchanger~~ polyacrylate is loaded with bactericidal metal ions and/or ionic pharmaceutic agents and that said form releases in aqueous solutions the metal ions and/or agents at a concentration corresponding to the current equilibration concentration.

11. (Previously presented) The cellulosic form according to claim 10, wherein the metal ions comprise silver ions.

12. (Previously presented) The cellulosic form according to claim 11, wherein the form is a fiber and is intermixed with a compatible material to form a mixture.

13. (Previously presented) The cellulosic form according to claim 12, wherein the mixture is used to form a paper, a sausage casing or a non-woven fabric.

14. (Previously presented) The cellulosic form of claim 10, comprising a lyocell-type cellulosic material, said bactericidal metal ion and/or ionic pharmaceutic agents and a polymeric resin with cross-linkers in an amount from about 0.1 to 2.0 weight % of the resin and wherein the amount of said bactericidal metal ion and/or ionic pharmaceutic agents in the material is proportional to the amount of polymeric resin.

15. (Previously presented) The lyocell-type cellulosic form according to claim 14, wherein the polymeric resin is polyacrylate and the active agent is silver ions.

16. (Previously presented) The lyocell-type cellulosic form according to claim 15, wherein the form is a fiber for producing a woven or a non-woven fabric.

17. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said cellulosic form comprises a lyocell-type cellulosic form, the method comprising:

providing a cellulosic material comprising cellulose homogenized in N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide monohydrate;

mixing in a polyacrylate polymer in a form that is intermixed with the cellulosic material;

forming ~~cellulosic/polymer fibre~~ fibers comprising both the cellulosic material and the polyacrylate polymer;

removing residual N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide monohydrate from the ~~cellulosic/polymer fibre~~ fibers;

contacting the ~~cellulosic/polymer~~ fibers to a solution of silver nitrate for a sufficient time to load the ~~cellulosic/polymer~~ fibers with silver ions in an amount proportional to the amount of polyacrylate polymer introduced into the cellulosic material.

18. (Previously presented) The cellulosic form according to claim 11, further comprising one or more additional bactericidally active metal ions comprising copper ions, mercury ions, zirconium ions or zinc ions.

19. (Previously presented) The cellulosic form according to claim 10, wherein the ionic pharmaceutic agents are anion-active agents comprising benzoic acid or sorbic acid.

20. (Previously presented) The cellulosic form according to claim 10, wherein the concentration of the active agents is in the range of 0.005 g to 100 g per kg of the cellulosic form.

21. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the cellulosic form comprises a lyocell-type cellulosic form.

22. (Previously presented) The cellulosic form according to claim 10, wherein the cellulosic form comprises a lyocell-type cellulosic form.

23. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the extruded cellulosic form is a fiber or foil.